(ग) क्या भूमि को कब्जे में लेने और अधिग्रहण की अधिसूचना जारी किये जाने की तारीख के बीच की अवधि के लिए भी स्थानीय किसानों/भू-स्वामियों को मुआवजा दिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री शरद पवार) : (क) से (ङ) हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुल्लू जिले के पट्टी पालचन और बाखा पालचन सहित कुछ गांवों में निजी भूमि के अधिग्रहण और राज्य सरकार के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि को रक्षा विभाग को हस्तांतरित करने के संबंध में सरकार की स्वीकृति 26.2.1991 को जारी की गई थी। भूमि अधिग्रहण की कार्रवाई अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है।

भू-स्वामियों को सेना द्वारा भूमि को कब्जे में लिए जाने की तारीख अर्थात् 1.7.1988 से 31.12.1991 तक, 64,417 रुपये प्रति वर्ष की दर से किराए के रूप में कुल 2,25,459 रुपये के मुआवजा की अदायगी कर दी गई है।

किराए के रूप में भूमि के मुआवजे की अदायगी तब तक की जाती रहेगी जब तक कि भूमि का अधिग्रहण औपचारिक रूप से नहीं कर लिया जाता। सरकार ने कोठी पालचन में कोई भूमि अधिगृहीत नहीं की है।

अमरीका के साथ सैनिक समझौता

4004. **श्री गोपालसिंह जी० सोलंकी** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने अमरीका के साथ कोई सैनिक समझौता किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सैनिक समझौता किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री शरद पवार) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Private enterprises to manufacture defence materials

4005. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to promote private enterprises in the manufacturing of materials needed for defence; and

(b) whether such proposal would include the participation of multinational companies ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) In order to achieve a high degree of self reliance, Government's policy is to make optimum use of the national industrial infrastructure. Pursuant to this policy, capacities available in the civil sector both in the private and the non-defence public sectors are being utilised for production of defence stores.

(b) There is no bar to utilise the capacity available with the Indian Units of multinational companies so far as production of non-lethal|non-sentitive defence stores is concerned.

Training to forcign airmen

4006. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any training is being provided by Indian Airforce to the airmen of various foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of such foreign countries; and

(c) the conditions on which such training is being imparted and whether this has any bearing on security hazards for our country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A list of such countries is enclosed as Statement. (*See* below). The training courses, offered to friendly foreign countries, are conducted under the following schemes:—

(i) Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme.

(ii) Self-financing scheme.

The imparting of training in specified training institutions does not have any security implication.

Statement

Countries whose trainees are undergoing training in the various IAF training establishments.

1. Bangladesh
2. Botswana
3. Ghana
4. Kenya
5. Mauritius
6. Nepal
7. Sri Lanka
8. Zambia

Vehicles for Defence Forces

4007. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:
SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the ground, sea and air vehicles used for our defence forces not prdouced in India;

(b) by when the country would be self-sufficient in all type of above mentioned vehicles so that we have not depend for spares on other countries; and

(c) whether we have received proposals for producing above vehicles in collaboration with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) India has a strong research and development base and a sizeable production infrastructure for the manufacture of Defence stores. The equipment requirements of the Armed Forces, including vehicles of various categories, are met by imports only when they cannot be produced indigenously in a cost-effective manner within the required time frames. In the continuing quest for self-reliance, collaboration proposals are also considered, keeping in view the considerations of technology and cost-effectiveness.

Consumption of petroleum in Defence Department

4008. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of Petrol, Diesel and Oil in the Defence establishments as a percentage of total consumption in India for the last three years; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to economise the consumption of petroleum products in the defence establishments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Information regarding the consumption of different petroleum products by Defence establishments is classified and cannot be divulged in the national security interest. However, Government have taken a number of steps to reduce the consumption of petroleum products in the Defence Services, by introducing long term fuel/energy efficiency measures and by imposing cuts in actual consumption compared